

# Boost Wages, Says McAdoo, but Not Coal Price

TO-NIGHT'S WEATHER—Fair.

**COMPLETE STOCK REPORT**  
1 O'CLOCK

**The Evening**



**World.**

**LATEST EXTRA**

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## 13 REDS FLEE ELLIS ISLAND

### Mrs. Stokes Before Grand Jury in Red Inquiry

#### MINE OWNERS, NOT PUBLIC, SHOULD PAY WAGE INCREASE, M'ADOO TELLS GARFIELD

Secretary Says Income Tax Returns Show Profits as High as 2,000 Per Cent.

SPEAKS FROM RECORD.

Says Profits of From 100 to 300 Per Cent. Were Not Uncommon in 1917.

William G. McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury, to-day sent the following telegram to Federal Fuel Administrator Harry A. Garfield regarding the coal strike:

"Reports from Washington indicate that the miners are willing to accept the wage increase suggested by Secretary Wilson, but that the mine owners are holding back until they learn how much of the wage increase they can impose on the public through increased price for bituminous coal. I am convinced that the increases proposed for the mine workers are just and reasonable, but I have grave doubts as to whether the mine operators are entitled to increase the price of coal to consumers because thereof.

"In the year 1917 many mine owners made shocking and indefensible profits on bituminous coal. I know this because, as Secretary of the Treasury, I examined in May, 1918, their income tax returns to the Treasury. Before deduction of excess profits taxes—which were less in 1917 than now—these returns showed earnings on capital stock ranging from 15 to 2,000 per cent.

"Earnings of 100 to 300 per cent. on capital stock were not uncommon. MINE OWNERS PROFITS WERE ABNORMAL IN 1917.

"The operators claim that their invested capital frequently exceeds their capital stock, but it is doubtful that in many cases capital stock exceeds invested capital. However it may be, it is clear that even on the basis of the operators' claims as invested capital their net earnings in 1917 were abnormal.

"In a report made by the Treasury response to a Senate resolution on offering in 1918. Some striking facts were given as to the earnings of various companies engaged in production of necessities of life, including fuel. Of course I do not know what the profits of the bituminous coal operator were in 1918, since I left the Treasury in December, 1918, and these reports were not filed until March, 1919. But if they disclose any such profits as earned by the bituminous coal operators in 1917, it would be a grave wrong to permit the operators to take from the public the additional profits in the form of increased prices for bituminous coal.

"Moreover, if profits were even measurably as great in 1918 as in 1917 the operators can well afford to pay the increased wages to the miners and still have perhaps a larger return on the capital employed in the mines than they are justly entitled to. HENCE THEIR INCOME TAX RETURNS EXAMINED.

"In behalf of the public, already overburdened with the high cost of living, I earnestly urge that the bitu-

#### ENGLAND CUTS PRICE OF COAL \$2.50 A TON; U. S. PLANS TO BOOST IT

Britain Acts to Satisfy Labor—Whom Does Washington Seek to Please?

LONDON, Nov. 24. SIR AUCKLAND C. GEDDIS, Minister of National Service and Reconstruction, announced in the House of Commons to-day that the price of coal for household use would be reduced ten shillings (\$2.50) per ton, beginning Dec. 1.

"The reduction will solve a question that has been the cause of much agitation in the Labor Party for a long time.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Settlement of the soft coal strike in the United States hinges to-day on what advance Fuel Administrator Garfield will allow the operators to make in price of coal.

#### PUBLIC NOT TO PAY ALL THE COST OF NEW MINE SCALE

Operators Must Bear Part of It, According to Government Plan.

By David Lawrence. (Special Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (Copyright 1919).—Settlement of the coal controversy depends as much upon whether the Government will permit the operators to increase the maximum price of coal as it does on the willingness of the operators to accept as fair the proposals of the Department of Labor for wage increases to the miners.

Each side—miners and operators both—is asking in effect that they be protected, and the upshot of the whole thing probably will be the transference to the operators of a portion of the new expense and to the ultimate consumer of the remainder.

Increases in wages to the miners is not in dispute any more. The miners, the operators and the Department of Labor representing the Government say such an increase is necessary. The question no longer is: "Shall the miners be given more wages?" It is "How much increase shall they be given?"

The answer would seem to be found in the fact or of the cost of living. How much does a miner need

#### EJECT PASSENGERS FOR REFUSAL TO PAY TWO FARES

Three Flatbush Line Employees Are Arrested on Charges of Assault.

P. S. C. SEEKS A WRIT.

Brooklyn Prosecutor Gets Evidence to Ask Indictment for Failure to Obey Order.

The attempt of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company to continue the collection of double fares on the Flatbush line resulted in three judicial proceedings to-day.

The Public Service Commission, through its counsel, Terence Farley, began its efforts to obtain from the Supreme Court a writ of mandate to compel the company to obey its order and an injunction to prevent the further collection of double fares.

District Attorney Lewis of Brooklyn obtained evidence to lay before the Kings County Grand Jury, asking indictments under criminal statutes of officials of the company who have violated the Commission's order. Three inspectors of the company were arrested on assault charges for ejecting passengers after their refusal to pay a second fare.

Arthur Wilmont, Secretary of the Flatbush Property Owners' Association, obtained from the Commission this morning proof of the service of the order on the attorneys of the street car company. This was at the request of District Attorney Lewis of Brooklyn, who needed this proof to establish a case before the Grand Jury.

Thousands of persons living in Flatbush walked, some of them as far as two miles, to the Foster Avenue Station during the rush hours this morning rather than pay the second fare. Hundreds of passengers organized against the extra fare and whole carloads were sent into sidings and abandoned by the company.

PAY EXTRA CAR FARE UNDER A PROTEST.

In the early rush hours, passengers paid the extra fare under protest, and for a time it appeared as if quiet would reign in the Foster Avenue district. Activities started at 7:15. Frederick C. Podyen, of No. 8851 Avenue M, Flatbush, refused to pay another nickel at Foster Avenue, as did two companions. Two inspectors ejected the trio. Podyen, who is a mechanical engineer employed by the Edison company, then personally arrested the two inspectors and demanded of Patrolman Edward Riegelmann that he assist in taking them to the station house. He complied. The inspectors were held in the station house until the opening of the Flatbush car. They give their names as J. S. Graham and N. J. Buckley. Buckley entered a counter-charge of assault against Podyen and he too was held for the court. SAYS STARTER STRUCK HIM IN FACE.

According to Frank R. Rodgers, who was on the car with his father, Walter L. Rodgers of No. 1239 East 27th Street, Flatbush, Charles Genenagie, a starter employed by the company, struck him in the face when he refused to pay his second fare. There was continued wrangling over the collection of the second fare at Foster Avenue and traffic was delayed. Many passengers, resenting the efforts of the company to collect the extra fare and issue a receipt, volunteered to give the conductors personal "I. O. U.s." promising to pay the extra nickel in the event the

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#### MEXICO'S REPLY IN WASHINGTON; MAY DEFY U. S.

Jenkins's Case Considered by Mexican Cabinet Before Drafting of Answer.

GOVERNOR CALLED IN.

U. S. Won't Enter Into Quibbling Over Demand for Consular Agent's Release.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The State Department to-day issued the following statement regarding the Mexican situation:

"The department has not yet received the answer of the Mexican Government to the American note calling for the immediate release of William O. Jenkins, the American Consular Agent at Puebla, Mexico, who was re-arrested and put in the penitentiary shortly after his release by kidnappers near Puebla.

"It is understood that the Mexican Consular Agent at Puebla, Mexico, who was re-arrested and put in the penitentiary shortly after his release by kidnappers near Puebla. The State Department's advice did not say what action, if any, was taken by the Mexican cabinet.

Although the department has not received a reply to its note, a despatch bearing on the Jenkins case was received at the Mexican Embassy here yesterday, and it was assumed that this was Mexico's answer. While there has been no indication of that Government's attitude, a refusal to release the Consular agent would not come as a surprise.

It is suggested Carranza's answer to Washington will be a recital of "facts" as seen by Mexican officials, coupled with the statement that Jenkins will be tried in due time in the Mexican courts.

If this is Carranza's reply it is understood it will not be satisfactory to the United States Government. Also it is understood the Administration is not disposed to engage in any prolonged discussion of the affair, on which in its recent sharp note it demanded an "immediate" reply.

WELL EQUIPPED U. S. FORCES ON THE BORDER.

No official prediction was forthcoming to-day as to what the United States will do if Carranza refuses to comply with its note of Nov. 20. It was said, however, that the United States will not permit itself to be placed in the position of having an accredited official held in prison on unwarranted charges in a foreign country. On the border, and within easy reach of the Rio Grande, there are forces equipped to the minute and including all branches of the service. It was learned to-day that since Jenkins' arrest, additional charges against the American official have been formulated, based upon alleged evidence that he actively assisted persons in rebelling against the Carranza government.

Payment of a large sum of money to the rebels, which was used by them to purchase munitions, and acting in collusion with rebel leaders are said to be specific "counts" in the new indictments.

What was regarded as a hint of Mexico's position in the Jenkins case

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#### DREAMS HE SHOT MAN; AWAKES TO FIND WIFE SLAIN

Irvington Man's Children Had Been Threatened by Black-hand Band.

MARRIED LIFE HAPPY.

No Reason for Disbelieving Extraordinary Story Told by James Sapienza.

Dreaming that Black Hand men were carrying out their written threat to kidnap his four-year-old boy, James Sapienza, thirty-seven, owner of the National Concrete Block Company, shot and killed his wife at their home on the second floor of one of his block houses, No. 122 Colt Street, Irvington, N. J., at 6 o'clock this morning.

Sapienza, with tears coursing down his face, told how he had dreamed that a man came in through the window of his room, where he and his wife and their three children were sleeping, and that he had taken from under his pillow a .22-caliber revolver which he had kept by him since receiving the threats, and fired. He awoke and heard his wife cry:

"Oh, Jim!"

He bent over her to find that she was dead. He then pounded on the floor beneath which live his brother-in-law, Salvatore Caruso, and his wife, the sister of Mrs. Sapienza, Mr. and Mrs. Caruso, believing an expected child born in Sapienza home, rushed up the stairs to find Mrs. Sapienza dead and her two-year-old daughter, Mary, sound asleep at her side.

Mrs. Caruso said to-day that the Sapienza family was happy. Six months ago she said the husband received his first letter from the black hand. It threatened death if \$2,000 were not immediately forthcoming.

He turned the letter over to the police. A few weeks ago a second letter came telling him that his four-year-old boy would be kidnapped while the father slept beside him.

This letter was also turned over to the police and Mayor Edward R. Folson of Irvington gave him a permit to carry a revolver. Last night Sapienza visited with his friend Tomaso Cillabrese in Sussex Avenue, Irvington, and spent the evening playing games and partook of wine and cheese. He left the house in the best of spirits, according to his friend.

Police Lieutenant Godfrey of the office of Prosecutor Harrison of Essex County, took Sapienza to Newark where a charge of murder was placed against him pending the action of the Grand Jury.

#### MARCH AT STRIKE FUNERAL

1,500 Parade Six Miles—Youngstown Forth Meetings.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Nov. 24.—Fifteen hundred steel strikers marched to-day in a funeral procession for Gabriel Zitzak, striker who was clubbed to death last Friday. The route of the procession was from East Youngstown to Calvary Cemetery, six miles.

Mayor Craver to-day issued an order forbidding the holding of public meetings tending to prolong the steel strike.

#### ROSE PASTOR STOKES, UNDER EXAMINATION ABOUT FUNDS OF REDS



#### SON OF H. P. WHITNEY HURT IN AUTO ACCIDENT

Yale Student Slightly Injured, but College Companion Suffers More Seriously.

STAMFORD, Conn., Nov. 24.—Allen Davis Ashburn of Washington, D. C., a Yale undergraduate, sustained a fractured skull by being hurled against an abutment from his automobile to-day. His recovery is doubtful.

Ashburn, with Cornelius Vanderbilt Whitney, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, of No. 874 Fifth Avenue, New York, and W. S. Cowles Jr., son of Rear Admiral Cowles, U. S. N. (retired), were on their way to New Haven. In passing under a railroad viaduct, a horse and wagon were met. Ashburn turned to avoid the horse, grazed it and struck the abutment.

Whitney was painfully hurt but Cowles suffered no injury. Whitney and Cowles also are Yale students.

#### UNSIGNED LETTER SUGGESTS NEW LEMPKE CASE WITNESS

Man Named Hiller Summoned by Grand Jury—Morris Expects Important Evidence To-Day.

An unsigned letter received by District Attorney O'Leary of Queens, Saturday, may entangle the Lempke case. The letter said a man named Hiller of East 14th Street, Manhattan, could aid greatly the "John Doe" investigation of the Grand Jury who is trying to establish whether John W. Lempke was murdered or died a suicide. Accordingly, Hiller has been summoned to appear before the Grand Jury to-day.

What Hiller can tell is unknown, but Assistant District Attorney William J. Morris estimates that something of a "break" to-day that will aid in clearing up the mystery death on the Muldred J. H. Oct. 19, last. Lempke's body, attired in woman's apparel, was found hanging.

Six police officials, the medical examiner, Prof. Edward Marquand, and seven other witnesses will appear before the Grand Jury to-day, in addition to Hiller.

#### GRAND JURY HEARS WHALEN.

Commissioner Questioned on Bus Operation by the City.

Grover Whalen, Commissioner of Plant and Structure, appeared before the Grand Jury in Brooklyn to-day to be questioned, it was understood, as to the legal basis of the city's policy in operating motor buses in that borough.

#### 13 ANARCHISTS ESCAPE FROM ELLIS ISLAND WHILE AWAITING DEPORTATION

#### Swam or Rowed to Jersey Shore, Says Immigration Official—Blames Laxity and Defects in Laws—"Reds" Pour Into United States.

Thirteen anarchists sent to Ellis Island for deportation escaped by rowing or swimming to the Jersey shore owing to lax methods as well as laxity of the law, Assistant Commissioner of Immigration Byron H. Uhl testified to-day before the House Committee investigating the alien situation at the island.

Mr. Uhl, who has occupied his position for ten years, was examined by Representative Siegel of New York, on whose resolution the committee was appointed, and questioned by other members. He attributed the escape to lack of sufficient watchmen and to the inefficiency and age of those he had.

"What precautions did you take when the anarchists and reds were sent here?" asked Mr. Siegel.

"I changed the watchmen around and gave them nightsticks."

"Didn't you arm them with revolvers?"

"No sir; it is against the law to arm them with revolvers unless property is in need of protection."

He said of the sixty-five alleged anarchists shipped to the island from the State of Washington, thirty-two had been found to be anarchists and six or seven had been deported. He said that he could not tell how many of them had been released on bond or paroled in care of lawyers or other citizens.

There are now, the Assistant Commissioner said, seventy anarchists, including two women, on the island. Nine of them are held under warrants of deportation and the remainder under warrants of arrest. Hearings have been had in thirty-one cases but the transcript of testimony has not been turned over to him. Of the thirteen men who had escaped, he said, six of them got away at one time and seven at another. All of them were under sentence of deportation.

Mr. Uhl's memory was not of the best during his examination, and frequently he said that he could not answer without referring to the records. He admitted he knew of Judge Hand's decision that mental defect should not be landed, and recalled at least 200 being permitted to enter the country, some on parole and some under bond, but all of them remaining here.

He said two doctors were required by law to examine the mental and physical condition of incoming aliens and then admitted the work was being done by only one. He said that was because of the impossibility of getting enough doctors for the service. He said also that it was difficult to get the required number of inspectors and watchmen. The examinations of aliens, he admitted, were far from ideal.

Immigrants passed on last month, he said, number 18,000. Thirty more competent inspectors are needed at the island and an increase in watchmen of 50 per cent. What force he had now to guard the anarchists, he could not tell, off hand.

The investigation has disclosed that importations of radicals into this country are far in excess of deportations.

The committee has found evidence that the incoming radicals are part of a well organized system. They

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